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| <p>(54) Title: NEW SECRETORY LEADER SEQUENCES</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Secretory leader sequences, for use in secreting heterologous polypeptides in yeast, are formed by fusing part of the human serum albumin pre-sequence or part of the <i>Kluyveromyces lactis</i> killer toxin pre-sequence to the <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> mating factor alpha-1 <i>KEX2</i> cleavage recognition site. The resulting fusion leader sequences are: (a) H₂N-Met-Lys-Trp-Val-Ser-Phe-Ile-Ser-Leu-Leu-Phe-Leu-Phe-Ser-Ser-Ala-Tyr-Ser-Arg-Ser-Leu-Asp-Lys-Arg-COOH or (b) H₂N-Met-Asn-Ile-Phe-Tyr-Ile-Phe-Leu-Phe-Leu-Ser-Phe-Val-Gln-Gly-Ser-Leu-Asp-Lys-Arg-COOH. Conservative variations are also encompassed.</p> | | |

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New secretory leader sequences.

This invention relates to secretory leader sequences which can be employed to direct the secretion of a heterologous protein (such as human serum albumin) from fungi (for example the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae).

Translocation of protein molecules through bi-lipid membranes from one cellular compartment to another generally relies upon information held within the primary amino acid sequence of the protein itself. The most prevalent and therefore the best characterised sequence information is the amino terminal leader or signal sequence of prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms. Genetic studies in which the signal sequence has been totally or extensively deleted indicate that the signal sequence is essential for protein translocation (Benson, S.A. et al. 1985, Ann. Rev. Biochem. 54, 101-134). Among several hundred known sequences (Watson, M.E.E., 1984, Nuc. Acid. Res. 12, 5145-5164) no consensus signal sequence or even an absolute requirement for any amino acid at any given position can be discerned, although a common feature of many leader sequences is a core of 7-10 hydrophobic amino acids. Genetic manipulations which result in alterations to the hydrophobic core, either by deletion or by inserting charged residues, generally result in a block in protein translocation (Benson, S.A., et al. 1985, Ann.

Rev. Biochem. 54, 101-134). Moreover, in a series of extensive modifications to the chicken lysozyme leader sequence, Yamamoto et al. 1987 (Biochem. and Biophys. Res. Comm. 149, 431-436) have shown that, while some alterations to the hydrophobic core can result in the abolition of secretion, others can potentiate the leader sequence function, resulting in increased levels of protein secretion.

While the leader sequence is usually essential for the translocation of proteins across membranes, once translocated these sequences are usually endoproteolytically cleaved by enzymes contained within the cellular compartments into which the proteins have now moved. These enzymes recognise specific amino acid sequences within the primary structure of the translocated protein. Moreover, complete processing of certain eukaryotic proteins to their mature form often relies upon a series of proteolytic cleavages (Bussey, H., 1988 Yeast 4, 17-26).

With the recent advances in recombinant DNA technology, increasing resources have been brought to bear on the commercial exploitation of fungi, particularly yeasts, as vehicles for the production of a diverse range of proteins.

Since many of these proteins are themselves naturally secreted products, it is possible to utilise the information contained within the leader sequence to direct the protein through the secretion pathway. However, this information is contained within a peptide foreign to yeast. Its recognition and subsequent processing by the yeast secretory pathway are not necessarily as efficient as those of a homologous yeast leader sequence. As a consequence an alternative approach has been to replace the leader sequence with one derived from a naturally secreted yeast protein.

The most widely used yeast secretory sequence is the 89 amino acid leader sequence of the alpha-factor mating pheromone. Processing of this leader has been extensively studied (Kurjan & Herskowitz, *Cell* 30, 933-943, 1982; Julius *et al.* 1983 *Cell* 32, 839-852; Dmochowska *et al.* *Cell* 50, 573-584, 1987; Julius *et al.* *Cell* 36: 309-318, 1984; Julius *et al.* *Cell* 37, 1075-1085, 1984) and requires at least four gene products for complete proteolytic cleavage to liberate the mature 13 amino acid alpha-factor pheromone.

Complete proteolytic cleavage of the alpha-factor primary translation product requires first the removal of the N-terminal 19 amino acid signal sequence by a signal peptidase within the endoplasmic reticulum. Following

this the sequential action of three gene products located within the golgi apparatus processes the large precursor molecule, liberating four copies of the alpha-factor pheromone. These are the KEX2 gene product, an endopeptidase which cleaves after the Lys-Arg dibasic amino acid pair, a carboxypeptidase β -like cleavage, recently identified as the product of the KEX1 gene, and a dipeptidyl amino peptidase, the product of the STE13 gene, which sequentially removes the Glu-Ala or Asp-Ala diamino acid pairing preceding the mature alpha-factor pheromone.

The alpha factor prepro leader sequence has successfully been employed to secrete a range of diverse proteins and peptides. However, when the alpha-factor signal is used to direct secretion of human serum albumin, we have found that a large proportion of the extracellular HSA produced is in the form of a 45KD N-terminal fragment.

EP-A-252 561 (Sclavo) discloses the use of the 16 amino acid signal peptide (pre-sequence) from the killer toxin of Kluyveromyces lactis to aid secretion of heterologous proteins in yeast.

A further possibility is to use a fusion secretory leader sequence. This may be generated by the fusion of two independent sequences. A hybrid signal in which the first amino acids of the acid phosphatase signal were fused to the proteolytic cleavage site of human alpha interferon resulted in the expression and secretion of interferon (Hinnen *et al.* Foundation for Biochemical and Industrial Fermentation Research, 229, 1219-1224, 1983); 10% of the interferon produced was secreted into the medium. In a similar approach the first 22 amino acids of the alpha-factor leader were fused to the last twelve amino acids of the human interferon alpha-2 signal sequence resulting in the secretion of interferon alpha-2 into the culture supernatant (Piggott *et al.* Curr. Genet. 12 561-567, 1987). An identical construct in which the interferon alpha-2 gene was replaced by the interferon β gene did not result in any secretion of human interferon β into the culture supernatant. Finally, in a series of experiments designed to assess the effect of leader sequences on the secretion of human lysozyme, Yoshimura *et al.* (Biochem. & Biophys. Res. Comm. 145, 712-718, 1987) described a fusion leader comprising the first 9 amino acids of the chicken lysozyme leader and the last 9 amino acids of the Aspergillus awamori glycoamylase leader. Although this fusion leader was effective in secreting 60% of the produced material into the culture supernatant, it was only 15% as effective as the entire

chicken lysozyme leader. Moreover, no secreted product could be detected if the human lysozyme sequences were preceded by the entire Aspergillus glycoamylase leader, or a fusion derived from the first 9 amino acids of the Aspergillus glucoamylase leader and the last 9 amino acids of the chicken lysozyme leader.

We have now devised new and advantageous leader sequences for use in fungi.

One aspect of the invention provides an amino acid sequence as follows:

(a) H₂N-Met-Lys-Trp-Val-Ser-Phe-Ile-Ser-Leu-Leu-Phe-Leu-Phe-Ser-Ser-Ala-Tyr-Ser-Arg-Ser-Leu-Asp-Lys-Arg-COOH

or

(b) H₂N-Met-Asn-Ile-Phe-Tyr-Ile-Phe-Leu-Phe-Leu-Ser-Phe-Val-Gln-Gly-Ser-Leu-Asp-Lys-Arg-COOH

or conservatively modified variations of either sequence.

Table 1 shows alternative amino acids for each position except the initial methionine. Any of the possible permutations are within the scope of the invention. The selection of lysine or arginine for the last two positions is particularly non-critical, although

there should always be Lys or Arg at each of these positions. Preferably, positions 20 and 21 of sequence (a) are not Gly and Val respectively. Sequences which are up to four amino acids shorter or longer are also included provided that the C-terminal (Lys, Arg), Lys-Lys or Arg-Arg entity is maintained, there is a positively charged residue within 5 residues of the N-terminus and there is a generally hydrophobic region at or adjacent the middle of the sequence.

Table 1Leader (a)

1

10

Met Lys Trp Val Ser Phe Ile Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Phe Ser
Arg Phe Leu Thr Trp Leu Thr Ile Ile Trp Ile Trp Thr
His Tyr Ile Gly Tyr Val Gly Val Val Tyr Val Tyr Gly
Gln Met Ala Met Ala Met Met Met Ala
Asn

20

Ser Ala Tyr Ser Arg Ser Leu Asp Lys Arg
Thr Thr Phe Thr Lys Thr Ile Glu Arg Lys
Gly Gly Trp Gly His Gly Val Asn
Ala Ser Ala Gln Ala Met Gln
Asn His

Leader (b)

Met Asn Ile Phe Tyr Ile Phe Leu Phe Leu Leu Ser Phe Val
Asp Leu Trp Phe Leu Trp Ile Trp Ile Ile Thr Trp Leu
Glu Val Tyr Trp Val Tyr Val Tyr Val Val Gly Tyr Ile
Gln Met Met Met Met Ala Met
His

Gln Gly Ser Leu Asp Lys Arg
Asp Ser Thr Ile Asn Arg Lys
Asn Thr Gly Val Glu
Glu Ala Ala Met Gln
His His

A second aspect provides a fusion compound comprising any of the said amino acid sequences linked, preferably directly, at the carboxyl terminal to the N-terminal residue of a polypeptide. The polypeptide may be any desired polypeptide, including "pro-polypeptides" (in other words precursors which undergo post-translational cleavage or other modification, such as glycosylation). The term "polypeptide" encompasses oligopeptides. The polypeptide may be fibronectin or a portion thereof (for example the collagen or fibrin-binding portions described in EP 207 751), urokinase, pro-urokinase; the 1-368 portion of CD4 (D. Smith et al (1987) Science 328, 1704-1707), platelet derived growth factor (Collins et al

(1985) *Nature* 316, 748-750), transforming growth factor β (Derynck *et al* (1985) *Nature* 316, 701-705), the 1-272 portion of Von Willebrand's Factor (Bonham *et al*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14 7125-7127), the Cathepsin D fragment of fibronectin (585-1578), α_1 -antitrypsin, plasminogen activator inhibitors, factor VIII, α -globin, β -globin, myoglobin or nerve growth factor or a conservative variant of any of these. The polypeptide may also be a fusion of HSA or an N-terminal portion thereof and any other polypeptide, such as those listed above. Preferably, the polypeptide is a naturally-occurring human serum albumin, a modified human serum albumin or a fragment of either, such modified forms and fragments being termed "variants". These variants include all forms or fragments of HSA which fulfill at least one of the physiological functions of HSA and which are sufficiently similar to HSA, in terms of structure (particularly tertiary structure) as to be regarded by the skilled man as forms or fragments of HSA.

In particular variants or fragments of HSA which retain at least 50% of its ligand-binding properties, for example with respect to bilirubin or fatty acids, (preferably 80%, or 95%) are encompassed. Such properties are discussed in Brown, J.R. & Shockley, P. (1982) in *Lipid-Protein Interactions* 1, 26-68, Ed. Jost, P.C. & Griffith, O.H.

The portion of HSA disclosed in EP 322 094 is an example of a useful fragment of HSA which may be secreted by use of the leader sequences of the invention.

A third aspect provides a nucleotide sequence coding for any of the said amino acid sequences or for the said fusion compound. The nucleotide sequence (or the portion thereof encoding the leader sequence) may be selected from the possibilities shown in Tables 2 & 3, for sequences (a) and (b) respectively, where the codons encoding each amino acid are listed under the amino acids. The codons of Tables 2 and 3 clearly relate to RNA, but it is to be understood that equivalent DNA nucleotide sequences are also within the scope of this aspect of the invention.

Table 2

Met Lys Trp Val Ser Phe Ile Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Phe Ser
AUG AAA UGG GUU UCU UUU AUU UCU UUA UUU UUA UUU UCU

| | |
|-----|---|
| AAG | GUC UCC UUC AUC UCC UUG UUG UUC UUG UUC UCC |
| | GUA UCA AUA UCA CUU CUU CUU UCA |
| | GUG UCG UCG CUC CUC CUC UCG |
| | AGU AGU CUA CUA CUA AGU |
| | AGC AGC CUG CUG CUG AGC |

Ser Ala Tyr Ser Arg Ser Leu Asp Lys Arg

| |
|---|
| UCU GCU UAU UCU CGU UCU UUA GAU AAA CGU |
| UCC GCC UAC UCC CGC UCC UUG GAC AAG CGC |
| UCA GCA UCA CGA UCA CUU CGA |
| UCG GCG UCG CGG UCG CUC CGG |
| AGU AGU AGA AGU CUA AGA |
| AGC AGC AGG AGC CUG AGG |

Table 3

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------------|-----|
| Met Asn Ile Phe Tyr Ile Phe Leu Phe Leu Leu Ser Phe Val | | | | |
| AUG AAU AUU UUU UAU AUU UUU UUA UUU UUA UUA UCU UUU GUU | | | | |
| AAC AUC UUC UAC AUC UUC UUG UUC UUG UUG UCC UUC GUC | | | | |
| AUA | AUA | CUU | CUU CUU UCA | GUA |
| | | CUC | CUC CUC UCG | GUG |
| | | CUA | CUA CUA AGU | |
| | | CUG | CUG CUG AGC | |

Gln Gly Ser Leu Asp Lys Arg

CAA GGU UGU UUA GAU AAA CGU

CAG GGC UCC UUG GAC AAG CGC

GGA UCA CUU CGA

GGG UCG CUC CGG

AGU CUA AGA

AGC CUG AGG

A fourth aspect provides a DNA construct comprising a suitable control region or regions and a nucleotide sequence as defined above, the sequence being under the control of the control region. By "suitable control region" we mean such DNA regions as are necessary to enable the said nucleotide sequence to be expressed in the host for which the construct is intended. The control region will usually include transcriptional start and

stop sequences, 3'-polyadenylation sequences, a promoter and, often, an upstream activation site for the promoter. The man skilled in the art will readily be able to select and assemble suitable regions from those available in this art. However, specific examples of suitable expression vectors and their construction include those disclosed in EP 198 745, GB 2 171 703 (for B.subtilis), EP 207 165, EP 116 201, EP 123 244, EP 123 544, EP 147 198, EP 201 239, EP 248 637, EP 251 744, EP 258 067, EP 286 424 and EP 322 094.

A fifth aspect provides a host transformed with the said DNA construct. The host may be any host in which the construct is found to work adequately, including bacteria, yeasts, filamentous fungi, insect cells, plant cells and animal cells. Preferably, however, the host is Saccharomyces cerevisiae or Schizosaccharomyces pombe, most preferably the former. As many native secretion signals are effective in heterologous hosts (for example the natural HSA leader sequence in yeast) it is entirely reasonable to suppose that the leader sequences of the invention will function in hosts other than yeasts.

A sixth aspect provides a process for preparing a polypeptide, comprising cultivating the said host and obtaining therefrom the polypeptide expressed by the said nucleotide sequence, or a modified version thereof.

By "modified version thereof", we mean that the actual polypeptide which is separated may have been post-translationally modified, in particular by cleavage of the leader sequence.

A seventh aspect provides a polypeptide prepared by such a process.

So that the invention may be more readily understood, preferred aspects will now be illustrated by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which: --

Figure 1 is a restriction map of plasmid pEK113;

Figure 2 is a restriction map of plasmid pEK25;

Figure 3 is a restriction map of plasmid pAYE230;

Figure 4 is a restriction map of plasmid pAYE238;

Figure 5 is a restriction map of plasmid pAYE305;

and

Figure 6 is a restriction map of plasmid pAYE305.

Example of a prior art type of leader sequence

The DNA coding sequence for mature HSA protein has been placed immediately downstream of a DNA sequence encoding the KEX2 cleavage site of the alpha factor pre pro leader sequence (85 amino acids). When this protein sequence is placed under the control of a promoter on a yeast autonomously replicating plasmid and transformed into a haploid strain of the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae, mature HSA can be detected in the culture supernatant. N-terminal amino acid sequence information indicates that the secreted protein has the same N-terminal amino acid composition as natural HSA, namely Asp-Ala-His. This also indicates that the first two amino acids of the secreted HSA are not susceptible to the dipeptidyl endopeptidase, the product of the STE13 gene, as this enzyme is responsible for the removal of such sequences from between successive repeats of the alpha-factor pheromone. Although mature HSA is the major product observed in the culture supernatant, a N-terminal fragment of HSA (45 kilodaltons) was also detected, representing approximately 15% of the total HSA synthesised. This fragment component represents not only a waste of secretion capacity but also certain downstream purification problems in that, as a fragment of HSA, it shares some biochemical and biophysical properties with intact HSA.

EXAMPLE 1

We have constructed a fusion leader which may be regarded as the natural HSA leader sequence from which the last five amino acids have been removed, to be replaced by the five amino acids preceding the KEX2 cleavage site of the alpha-factor pre pro leader sequence, i.e. amino acids 81 to 85 are Ser-Leu-Asp-Lys-Arg (Table 2).

When transformed with suitable plasmid vectors incorporating the fusion leader, yeast secrete mature HSA into the culture supernatant at levels comparable to that observed with the alpha-factor leader sequence. N-terminal sequence analysis indicates that the mature HSA possesses the correct N-terminal amino acid composition.

Moreover, substitution of the alpha-factor leader by the fusion leader sequence has been found to result in a 6 fold reduction in the levels of the 45 kd fragment observed in the culture supernatant. This therefore represents a significant improvement in the reduction of the contaminating polypeptides, thus aiding the purification of mature HSA from yeast culture supernatants.

Details

Unless otherwise stated all procedures were carried out as described by Maniatis et al (1982). Plasmid pEK113 (Figure 1) (EP-A-248 637) was digested to completion with the restriction endonucleases MstII and HindIII. DNA was recovered by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation. The linearised plasmid DNA was then treated with the Klenow fragment of E.coli DNA polymerase I to generate a linearised DNA molecule with blunt ends.

The following oligonucleotide duplex (I) was constructed on an automated Applied Biosystems Inc 380B DNA synthesiser (according to manufacturer's instructions).

Oligonucleotide I

GGC TTA TAA GGA TCC TTA TAA GCC
CGG AAT ATT CCT AGG AAT ATT CGG

The oligonucleotide duplex was ligated with equimolar quantities of linearised, blunt ended pEK113. E.coli strain MC1061 was transformed with the ligation mixture and cells receiving DNA were selected on an ampicillin-containing medium (50ug/ml ampicillin).

Recombinant plasmids containing the oligonucleotide duplex were screened by digesting DNA prepared from individual colonies with the restriction endonucleases MstII and EcoRI. Plasmid pEK25 was thus formed (Figure 2).

Plasmid pEK25 was digested to completion with the restriction endonucleases XbaI and BamHI, DNA fragments were separated by electrophoresis through a 1% (w/v) agarose gel and a 688 base pair XbaI - BamHI DNA fragment recovered from the gel by electroelution.

The plasmid mp19.7 (EP-A-248 637) was digested to completion with the restriction endonuclease XhoI. The linearised DNA was phenol/chloroform extracted and ethanol precipitated. The recovered DNA was then treated with the Klenow fragment of E. coli DNA polymerase I as previously described, following which the DNA was phenol/chloroform extracted and ethanol precipitated. The recovered DNA was then digested to completion with XbaI and the digestion products separated by agarose gel electrophoresis. A 1067 base pair fragment was recovered from the gel by electroelution. The following oligonucleotide duplex (II) was prepared as described previously.

Oligonucleotide II

5'

GATCC ATG AAG TGG GTA AGC TTT ATT TCC CTT CTT TTT CTC
TAC TTC ACC CAT TCG AAA TAA AGG GAA GAA AAA GAG

3'

TTT AGC TCG GCT TAT TCC AGG AGC TTG GAT AAA AGA
AAA TCG AGC CGA ATA AGG TCC TCG AAC CTA TTT TCT

The plasmid pUC19 (Yanisch-Perron et al. 1985) was digested to completion with the restriction endonuclease BamHI. Linearised DNA was recovered by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation.

Equimolar quantities of the BamHI digested pUC19, the oligonucleotide duplex II, the 1067 b.p. DNA fragment derived from mp19.7 and the 688 b.p. DNA fragment derived from pEK25 were ligated together. E.coli DH5 was transformed with the ligated DNA and transformants selected on 50ug/ml ampicillin L-broth agar. Recombinant colonies containing the desired plasmid, designated PAYE 230 (Figure 3) were selected by digested DNA obtained from individual colonies with the restriction endonuclease BamHI.

Plasmid pAYE 230 was digested to completion with BamHI and the products separated by electrophoresis through a 1% agarose gel. The 1832 base pair fragment containing the HSA coding sequence was recovered by electroelution.

Plasmid pMA91 (Mellor et al. 1983) was digested to completion with BglII under standard conditions. The linearised plasmid was phenol/chloroform extracted and ethanol precipitated.

Equivalent quantities of the linearised pMA91 and the DNA fragment prepared from pAYE 230 were ligated under standard conditions. E. coli DH5 was transformed with the ligation mixture and cells receiving the DNA selected on L-broth agar containing 50 μ g/ml ampicillin. Colonies containing the desired plasmid, designating pAYE 238 (Figure 4) were selected by digesting the DNA from such colonies with PvuII.

Plasmid pAYE 238 was transformed into the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain S150-2B as described by Hinnen et al. (1978). Cells receiving plasmid pAYE 238 were selected on minimal medium, supplemented with 2% (w/v) glucose, 20mg/l histidine, 20mg/l tryptophan and 20mg/l uracil.

Transformed S150-2B cells were transferred to 10ml YEPD media containing 2% (w/v) glucose and incubated at 30°C, 200rpm for 72 hours. Cell free culture supernatants were analysed by discontinuous native 8-25% gradient polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis on a Pharmacia Phast System, as described in the manufacturer's instructions. Cells were stained and destained and the relative quantities of native HSA and HSA fragment estimated by gel scan at 595nm.

EXAMPLE 2

We have also constructed a second fusion leader which consists of the 16 amino acid pre region of the 97,000 dalton Kluyveromyces lactis killer (ORF 2) toxin (Stark and Boyd, 1986, Tokumaga et al 1987) fused to the five amino acids preceding the KEX2 cleavage site of the alpha-factor prepro leader sequence, i.e. amino acids 81 to 85, Ser-Leu-Asp-Lys-Arg (Table 3).

When transformed with plasmid vectors incorporating the fusion leader described in Table 3, yeast secreted mature HSA into the culture supernatants at levels higher than when either the natural K.lactis prepro killer toxin leader sequence or the alpha-factor prepro leader

sequence was used. N-terminal sequence analysis indicates that the mature HSA possesses the correct N-terminal amino acid composition.

Substitution of the alpha-factor leader by the K.lactis killer/alpha factor fusion leader sequence resulted in a six fold reduction in the levels of the 45kd fragment observed in the culture supernatant. This therefore represents a significant improvement in the reduction of the contaminating polypeptides, thus aiding the purification of mature HSA from yeast culture supernatants.

Details

The experimental procedures employed to generate a yeast HSA secretion vector utilising the K.lactis killer/alpha factor fusion leader were identical to those described in Example 1, except that oligonucleotide duplex (II) was replaced by oligonucleotide duplex (III) synthesised on an automated Applied Biosystems Inc. 380B DNA synthesiser (according to manufacturer's instructions).

Oligonucleotide duplex III

GATCC ATG AAT ATA TTT TAC ATA TTT TTG TTT TTG CTG TCA TTC
TAC TTA TAT AAA ATG TAT AAA AAC AAA AAC GAC AGT AAG

GTT CAA GGA AGC TTG GAT AAA AGA
CAA GTT CCT TCG AAC CTA TTT TCT

Equimolar quantities of the BamHI digested pUC19, the oligonucleotide duplex III, the 1067bp DNA fragment derived from mp19.7 and the 688b.p. DNA fragment derived from pEK25 were ligated together. E.coli DH5 was transformed with ligated DNA and transformants selected on 50 μ g/ml ampicillin L-broth agar. Recombinant colonies containing the desired plasmid, designated pAYE304 (Figure 5), were selected by digested DNA obtained from individual colonies with the restriction endonuclease BamHI.

Plasmid pAYE304 was digested to completion with BamHI and the products separated by electrophoresis through a 1% agarose gel. The 1823 base pair fragment containing the HSA coding sequence was recovered by electroelution.

Plasmid pMA91 (Mellor et al, 1983) was digested to completion with BglII under standard conditions. The linearised plasmid was phenol/chloroform extracted and ethanol precipitated.

Equivalent quantities of the linearised pMA91 and the DNA fragment prepared from pAYE304 were ligated under standard conditions. E.coli DH5 was transformed with the

ligation mixture and cells receiving DNA selected on L-broth agar containing 50 μ g/ml ampicillin. Colonies containing the desired plasmid, designating pAYE305 (Figure 6), were selected by digesting the DNA from such colonies with PvuII.

Plasmid pAYE305 was transformed into the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain S150-2B as described by Hinnen *et al*, (1978). Cells receiving plasmid pAYE305 were selected on minimal medium, supplemented with 2% (w/v) glucose, 20mg/l histidine, 20mg/l tryptophan and 20mg/l uracil.

Transformed S150-2B cells were transferred to 10ml YEPD medium containing 2% (w/v) glucose and incubated at 30°C, 200rpm for 72 hours. Cell free culture supernatants were analysed by discontinuous native 8-25% gradient polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis on a Pharmacia Phast System, as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

Cells were stained and destained and the relative quantities of native HSA and HSA fragment estimated by gel scan at 595nm.

EXAMPLE 3

Using a vector based on the disintegration vectors of

EP286424 (Delta Biotechnology), a suitable promoter and the fusion leader of Example 1 above, Schizosaccharomyces pombe (strain Leul.32h) was transformed and fermented at 30°C in 10ml of EMM (Edinburgh minimal medium, Ogden, J.E. & Fantes, P.A. (1986) Curr. Genetics 10 509-514), buffered to pH 5.6 with 0.1M citric acid/sodium phosphate, to give 10-15 mg/l of HSA in the culture supernatant after 3 days.

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CLAIMS

1. An amino acid sequence as follows:

(a) H₂N-Met-Lys-Trp-Val-Ser-Phe-Ile-Ser-Leu-Leu-Phe-Leu-Phe-Ser-Ser-Ala-Tyr-Ser-Arg-Ser-Leu-Asp-Lys-Arg-COOH

or

(b) H₂N-Met-Asn-Ile-Phe-Tyr-Ile-Phe-Leu-Phe-Leu-Ser-Phe-Val-Gln-Gly-Ser-Leu-Asp-Lys-Arg-COOH

or conservatively modified variants of either sequence.

2. A fusion compound comprising an amino acid sequence according to Claim 1 linked at the carboxyl terminal to the N-terminal residue of a polypeptide.

3. A fusion compound according to Claim 2 wherein the said amino acid sequence is linked directly to said polypeptide.

4. A fusion compound according to Claim 3 wherein the polypeptide is a naturally-occurring human serum albumin, a modified human serum albumin or a fragment of either.

5. A nucleotide sequence coding for the amino acid sequence of Claim 1 or for a fusion compound according to Claim 2.

6. A nucleotide sequence according to Claim 5 selected from the sequences shown in Table 2 or 3.

7. A DNA construct comprising a suitable control region or regions and a nucleotide sequence according to Claim 5 or 6, the sequence being under the control of the control region.

8. A host transformed with a DNA construct according to Claim 7.

9. Saccharomyces cerevisiae or Schizosaccharomyces pombe according to Claim 8.

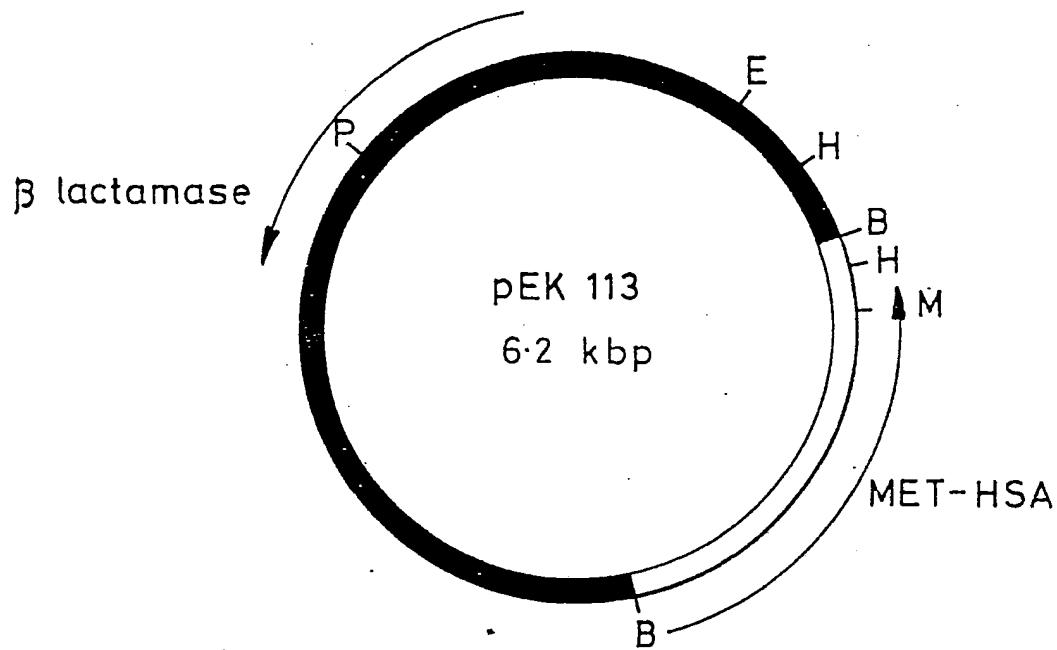
10. A process for preparing a polypeptide, comprising cultivating a host according to Claim 8 or 9 and obtaining therefrom the polypeptide expressed by the said nucleotide sequence or a modified version thereof.

11. A polypeptide prepared by a process according to Claim 10.

12. Human serum albumin or a variant thereof prepared by a process according to Claim 10.

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Plasmid pEK 113



■ pBR 322 DNA
□ MET-HSA DNA
Restriction endonuclease sites

Fig. 1

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Plasmid pEK 25

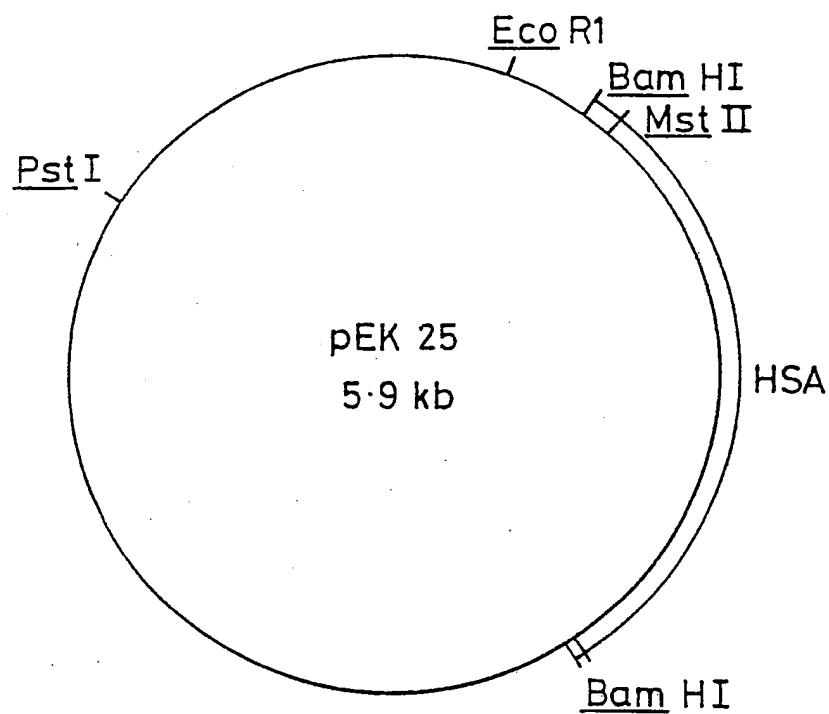


Fig. 2

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Plasmid pAYE 230

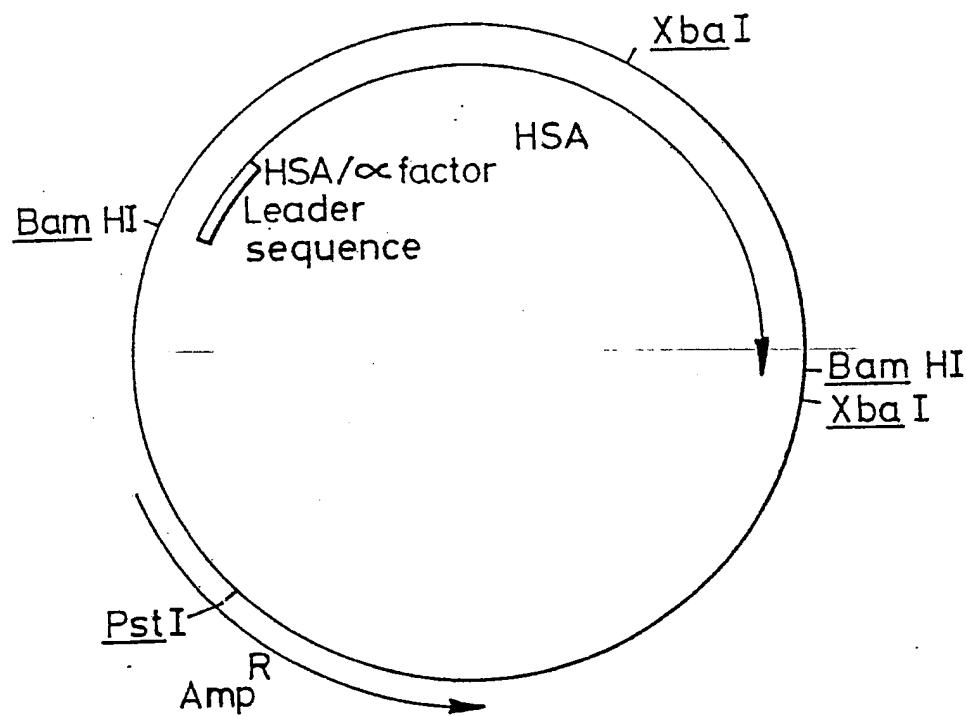


Fig. 3

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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Plasmid pAYE 238

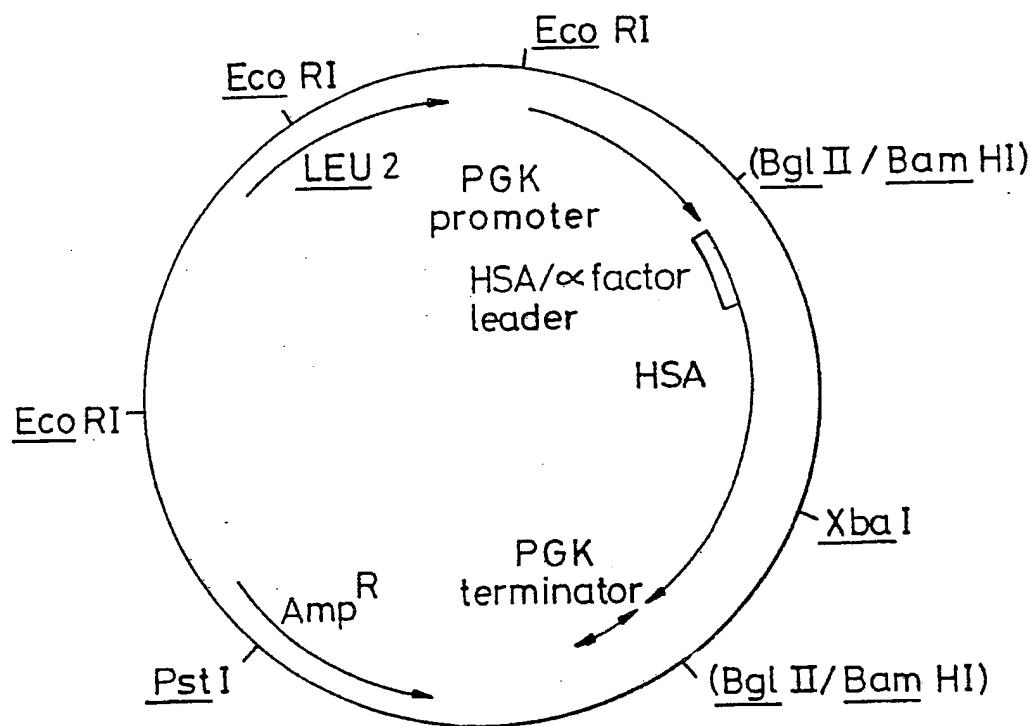


Fig. 4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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Plasmid pAYE 304

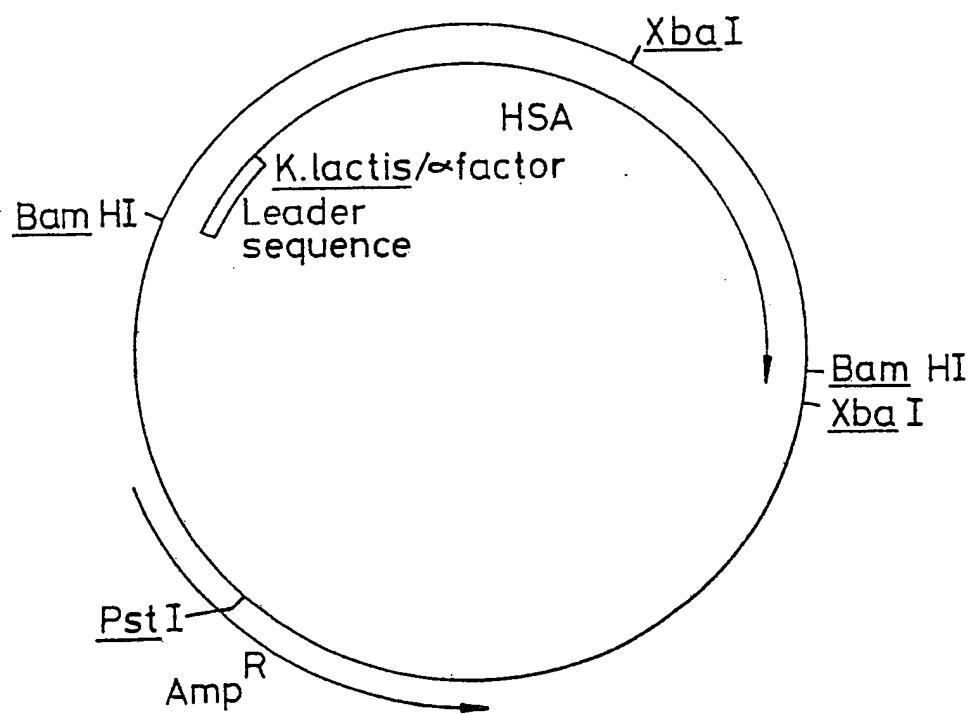


Fig. 5

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Plasmid pAYE 305

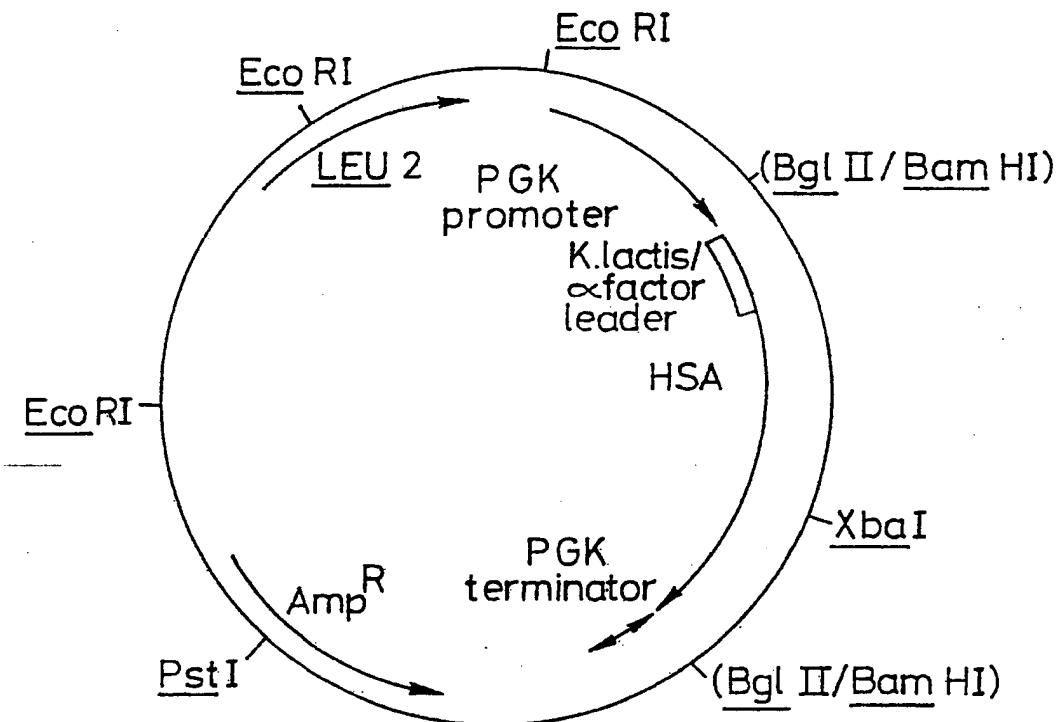


Fig. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/GB 89/00816

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC
IPC4: C 12 N 15/81// (C 12 N 15/81, C 12 R 1:865)

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched ?

| Classification System | Classification Symbols |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| IPC4 | C 12 N; C 12 P |

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT*

| Category * | Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹² | Relevant to Claim No. ¹³ |
|------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Y | EP, A2, 0 252 561 (SCLAVO S.P.A.) 13 January 1988, see especially fig. 1 B. -- | 1-12 |
| Y | EP, A2, 0 220 689 (MACKAY VIVIAN L.) 6 May 1987, see especially page 9 line 5 - page 10 line 3. -- | 1-12 |
| A | EP, A2, 0 206 783 (THE SALK INSTITUTE BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATES, INC.) 30 December 1986, see the whole document. -- | 1-12 |
| A | EP, A1, 0 127 304 (GENENTECH, INC.) 5 December 1984, see the whole document -- | 1-12 |

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"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search
23rd October 1989

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

13.11.89

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

T.K. WILLIS

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

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|-----------|---|----------------------|
| A | EP, A2, 0 123 544 (GENENTECH, INC.) 31 October 1984, see the whole document -- | 1-12 |
| Y | Dialog Information Services, File 351, World Patent Index 81-89, Dialog accession no. 88-195319/28, Agency of Ind Sci Tech: "DNA sequence coding secretory signal peptide - secretes protein when DNA sequence is integrated between pro- moter and exotic gene in yeast host", JP 63133986, A, 880606, 8828 (Basic) -- ----- | 1-12 |

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB 89/00816

SA 30351

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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EPO file on 14/09/89.
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| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | | Publication date |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------|
| EP-A2- 0 252 561 | 13/01/88 | JP-A- | 63087983 | 19/04/88 |
| EP-A2- 0 220 689 | 06/05/87 | WO-A- | 87/02670 | 07/05/87 |
| | | AU-D- | 65432/86 | 19/05/87 |
| | | EP-A- | 0243465 | 04/11/87 |
| | | JP-T- | 63501614 | 23/06/88 |
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| EP-A1- 0 127 304 | 05/12/84 | AU-D- | 27218/84 | 01/11/84 |
| | | JP-A- | 60041488 | 05/03/85 |
| EP-A2- 0 123 544 | 31/10/84 | AU-D- | 27221/84 | 01/11/84 |
| | | JP-A- | 60041487 | 05/03/85 |

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